FOOTPRINTS OF PIONEERS

First Settlers of Washington and Their Successes.

GREENLEAF'S GREAT PLUNGE

Bomance of the Rising and Falling of the House of Carroll, Whose Founder Could Not Even Find a Secure Resting Place for His Bones. Incidents of Early Days.

Lengthy discussions were as universally the order of the day in the old continental three as at present, and before the site of the National Capitol was family chosen a long wordy war had been waged in Congross between the advocates of the respect ive cines-New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Georgerown, the last city losing It by one vote, the defeat having come through the representatives of Virginia and Maryland.

When the decision was reached, how ever, and the ground surveyed, a fremry of specifiation broke out, baffling all control in its intensity. Men were crazed by visions of wealth accroing from the purchase and sale of loss, and the genius of Piecro L'Enfant, borne from over the sea, and his magnificent engineering skill, displayed in his plans for the future Capitol, added to the excitement

Poremost among the most sanguine stands the name of James Greenleaf, styled the kenr of speculators, whose immense fortune was converted into money for the purchase of 6,000 lots, and of which nothing remains save the bare slab marking last resting place in the Congressional

GREENLEAD'S BOLD PLUNGE

"King James" was a daring speculator, and the lots of which he became possessed he principally in the woutheast section of the cuty, Greenleaf's Point on the maps being named for him, and Buzzard's Point was also a portion of his estate.

After receiving the deeds and obtaining maps and charts of the plan of the city, Greenleaf saffed for Holland, and taking them to the old bucking house of Bundt & Cromeliu, of Amsterdam and The Hagne, he talked in such glowing terms of the rising Capital, its wealth of scenery and future possibilities, that the sluggish old Duran blood caught the contagion of the speculative fever, and "King James" buoyed up by £300,000 in gold to aid him

With this capital he formed a syndicate, the lots failed to sell at the immenprofits calculated upon, and the Datch bensers, becoming alarmed, crossed the water to look after their own interest. This threw the property into hitigation, which was followed by a number of individual cases of more or less import, until Mr. Greenlenf, from being the gainst king speculator, became the king litigant, and, like the famous case of the English novel ist, through the slow passage of years, it lengthened until generations were born and grew up, while it wended its way through the money and intricacies of its

endless legal tectoricalities. His face grew so familiar in the old that judges and clerks alike wondered when he falled to appear, and so on through forty-nine years, extendery of the law ground on, and with every revolution of its mighty wheel the impoverishment of its victim drew nearer its accomplishment, until when death came nothing was left save the record of his untiring energy, indomitable will and a fishestion that wor him friends despite

PIONEER HOTEL MEN.

Sam Blodgett, the owner and proprietor of the first botel ever built in Washculators. His property was seized and

Robert Morris, the first fiancier of the tion. The city at that time boasted but tabliants and these were scuttered from a point that might now be following the Avenue from the White Hoose to the Capitol and extending to the extreme Southeast.

Robert Morris was more closely utiled to L'Enfant and the original maps of the city have numerous marginal notes in his bandwriting. He, too, failed to dispose of the larger tracts he had parchased and the taxes becoming due, as well as the accommission of indebtwiness of a more personal inture, Robert Morris, too, saw a splendid fortune shrink into insignificance. tow which samplemed imprisonment for debt, graspler tilm in its clutches, the brilliant first financier of the country

clied in a prison cell. Tom Law, the confidential friend of Warren Rustings, brought his fortune from where he had lived so many years. When the reverses came, his life was imfortunes with his splendid literary and fortunes until his splendid literary and diplomatic talents added to the wreckage, and mentally any physically, the bro ing supped his vitality, his mind gave way, and distory asserts that he died of molec-

The vest property of the Youngs was sold too, in course of time for unpaid taxes, and for many years the original families were in extreme poverty. Some of their posses sions were reclaimed later by younger gen us of the family, and these increasing in value, regained in a measure the ruined

To all the original property holders and er, David Burns, the location of the National Capitol proved a curse rather than a blessing. The sauguine temprament of the speci lators themselves led to investm which they waked all on the cast of the die. It was presumed by them that when the site of the Capital was decided positively inwesters not only from the States, but fr all the civilized world would flock to the new country, bringing with them untold wealth, with which they could refill their empay coffers. Maps and charts were sen o all the banking houses within the reach of the limited mult facilities of that period and when they falled to bring the respons so engerty waited for despair and disapent wearped the throne that Hope has erected on thes of gold.

PALATIAL MANOR HOUSE. The only substantial relic of those days

the Ruddington manor, which was a palace when the Capitol and White Hou ere but a story high. The grandfather of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, who was a brother of the father of Charles Carroll, of Carroll .. was born in King's county Freiand, and came to this country to escape the persecution on account of his faith and settled in Maryland. But little is known of him, save that be was an agricultural ist. His son Charles succeeded to the state owning large tracts of what is now East Washington. He founded the town of Carpollsburg, and died in his home there.

sons survived him-Charles, Dan fel and Henry. When the estate was divided Charles went to Hagerstown, where he spent several years, but he afterward set tled in Georgetown on an estate called

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the latest.

Under Metropolitan.

and is called "Clenmalrya.

DYRENFORTH'S

621 Penn. Ave.

"Bellevae," which be sold to accept a post

tion under the Government in Missouri. Henry married a Miss Rogers, of Paltimore,

who was also an heiress of considerable wealth, and when he died he left a vast estate

which is still beld by his grand-children,

Daniel was born in July, 1764, and was

Eastern Shore of Marviand. When the

Carroll began Duddington maner, on the

and South Carolina avenue. When the

building neared completion and was ready

to be roofed, L'Enfant informed him that

it interfered with the plan of the city and would have to be taken down. Gen.

Washington, under whose advice it was be-

In 1794 the present manor house was

feet by 30 feet from and has a hallway

by a brick wall 6 feet high, and many of

the original owner. From the porch the

and far into the dim blue distance or

contralities of his home with lavish hand.

the numblest friend in well-worn garment

was as cordially welcomed by him as

HIS MELTING FORTUNE.

He possessed a large portion of the

city near the manor, and these lots he held,

valuing them at enormous figures, for

Time passed on and he lived and feasted

his friends in perfect ignorance of the im-

pending rule. So passed twenty nine years,

and then the crash came. Arrears of unpaid taxes configured him, and he con-

veyed 300 lots to Roger Weightman, Moses Tables and Richard Wallach, in trust, to

sell for the benefit of his creditors. The lots sold for less than one fourth th.

price originally designated by the owner.

He was married twice and died in 1849.

Even in death his troubles followed. St.

Peter's burial ground, in which he was

laid to rest, was sold for unpaid taxes,

and as the city enlarged the bones of

Daniel Carroll were finally laid away in

There were so many Charles Carrolls,

that to distinguish himself, the signer

reby making his name the most distin-

a pen and hastly wrote "of Carrollton,"

guished looking of the signatures of that

nugust body. As he was the last sur-

vivor of these signers of the immortal

Declaration, so also was Daniel Carroll

the just survivor of the pioneers of Wash

ington. By will be bequeathed his es-

After his death Duddington manor was

occupied by members of the family for

some years, after which it passed into

other hands. It was purchased years ago

by Charles Utermelile, ar., and occupied

of his death. Duddington monor became

the property of his wife, Mrs. Sarab Uter-

mehie, and is still a part of her busband's

Could these men whose fading years

were sorrowed and saddened by disappoint

ment, see the beautiful city of to-day, it

would reveal through the dim perspective

an estimate they placed on the city's

possibilities; how keen the judgment that

fathomed the future, and while death cargo

robbed them of the fruition of their hopes,

the beautiful city of to-day proudly vindi-cates the unerring judgment of the pioneers.

comes into your mind.

that the love of the beautiful

is inborn with everyone, no

matter how low their nature.

Of course different minds

have different standards, but

If you doubt it, just watch

my window for a short time

and see how everyone is at-

tracted by it-and yet my

window is only an index, as

it were, of my stock-but it

is surely an index of people's

minds and shows how all are

attracted by the beautiful.

C. H. DAVISON,

Jeweler,

1105 F ST. N. W.

all agree in admiring

Beautiful

Jewels.

Convinced

I am

BARNABY RUDGE.

I want to be the jeweler who first

of years that have since passed,

a residence by him for years, at the time

of the Deviatation of Inde

cemetery attached to the George-

his magnificent fortune was tottering.

which he failed to find purchasers.

summenced and finished in 1797. It is 75

offered indemnity, which was refused.

wide. The grounds are surrounded

located at Bohemia, a village of the

one of the Capitel was laid Daniel

unded by First and Second streets

YOU Smithsonian Institution Nearing Its Fiftieth Anniversary. WISH

- to see the styles ITS FOUNDER A SON OF KINGS that are going to be worn this fall, just drop around and in-Forty-nine Years Ago Yesterday the spect our new stock-

Great Establishment Was Organwe are always up to ized-Its Noble Work in Behalf of date, and can show you Science-Skerches of the Men Who some good-looking Have Made It Famed. suits. BY-THE-BY, all our Summer Stock we are selling out at any

Forty-nine years ago yesterday, Septem ber 7, the board of regents of the Smithso price to get rid of itnian Institution held their first meeting and before the close of the year had arranged less than the price of the cloth-but we can't carry an administrative policy, decided upon the plan of the building now occupied, and stack over, because we elected to the secretaryship Prof. Joseph are slaves to fashion, Henry, who had prepared and submitted and must always have the plan of organization.

Prof. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the instituion, has just completed a carefully compiled publication of thirtyeight pages which is the most exhaustive and authentic statement published of the aims and objects of the institution. its origin and history, its establishment and regents. This publication is intended for distribution at the Atlanta Exposition, and will serve as a descriptive label to to accompany the collective exhibit of the institution and its dependencies.

The Times has kindly been formished with

WHERE SCIENCE DWELLS

advance proofs of Prof. Goode's publica-ion and is consequently able to lay before its readers some valuable and of-

Little did James Smithson imagine that he was approximating prophecy when he wrote "The best blood of England flows in my veins; on my father's side 1 am Northumberland, on my mother's I am related to kings, but this avails me not. My name shall live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumberlands and the Perceys are extinct and forgotten. JAMES SMITHSON'S WILL

In 1826 Mr. Smithson made the follow ng will "I bequeath the whole of my operty of the United States of America found, at Washington, under the name of he Smithsonian Institution, an establish ment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." At that time this as a town of 5,000 limabitants

In 1835 the United States was formally fied that a half million dollars, representing Smithson's estate, was held in postille, the quaint old rown of Alexandria. session of the accommant general of the British court of chancery. There was every side, its owner was the richest landlord of Washington, and dispensed the mmediate and violent opposition to the ecceptance of this bequest. Eminent states-It is said of him that his generosity and courtesy knew no class distinction; that men, led by Galhoun and Preston, argued that it was beneath the dignity of the United States to receive presents, and that the doror was seeking immortality the President of the infant republic. Yet in the midst of all this lavish generosity

for too modest an equivalent.

At length the legacy was accepted, and when coined into American money amounted to \$568,318.46. This was increased by ubsequent collections and judicious in vestments to \$911,000, which is now held as a deposit at 6 -per cent, in the United States Treasury, besides \$42,000 otherwise invested.

For eight years this sum of money lay in the Treasury, while Congress discussed the question of its utilization. Every imaginable disposition of the legacy was proposed. Finally it was decided to establish an institution of scientific research and investigation. A board of thirteen regents as appointed and charged with the work f perfecting a detailed organization

Prior to the first meeting of the board of regents Prof. Joseph Henry was reested to examine the will of Snuthson and suggest a plan of organization by which, in his opinion, the object of the bequest might be best realized. He prepared his plan on the conviction that the intention of the donor was to advance science by original research and publication; that the establishment was for the benefit of mankind generally, and that all unnec expenditures on local objects would be violations of the trust. Prof. Henry was chosenfirst secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and from the age of 47 to that of 79 be merged his life in that of the institution. His statue, erected by order of Congress, stands in the adjoining park.

ITS FORMER SECRETARIES. Upon the death of Prof. Henry in 1878 e was succeeded by Prof. Spencer Fuller on Baird, at that time the leading authority on the mammals, birds, fishes, and reptil of America, the founder of the United States Fish Commission and primary advocate of public fish culture.

Ten years later, in 1888, Samuel Pier and Laneley, pre-eminent as physicist and the discoverer of the greater portion of the infra red spectrum, and the highest authority upon the physics of the atmosphere, was elected secretary, and now helds that position.

of the three secretaries, in addition to his general administrative work, has made some feature of the general plan pe-cultarly his own. Prof. Henry gave especial attention to the publications, the system of international exchanges, and the deand found them wrecked in fortune and velopment of that great system of me-teorological observation and weather prediction which has since become the weather bureau. Excursion Rates to Louisville.
On account of the G. A. R. Annual Convention, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion thesets to Louisville, Ky, and return for all trains September 7 to 10 inclusive, good returning until October 6. The rate from Washington will be \$13.25, and correspondingly low from other stations.

Secretary Baird continued the development of the museum, which had been under his special charge during his twenty-seven years of service as assistant secretary, s cured the erection of the new museum buildng, gave much attention to zoological and ethnological explorations, and, in conection with his special work as Commissioner of Fisheries, secured the construction of the exploring ship Albatross, and carried on extensive investigations in American waters.

To Secretary Langley is due the establish ment of the National Zoological Park and of the Astrophysical Observatory, renewed activity to the library and exchange work, and a new system of encouragement of original research in the physical as well as the biological sciences. Under his administration, also, important donations and bequests have been added to the permanent fund of the Institution.

FIRST ACT OF CONGRESS established by the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1864. As defined in the act of establishment, it is composed of the President of the United States, who is presiding officer ex officio; the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, and the chief justice of the Supreme court; and the "establishment" thus constituted is made responsible for the duty of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among

In addition to the "establishment," the ct provides for a "board of regents," by whom the business of the institution is administered, composed of the Vice President of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens, no two of whom may be from the same. State, although two must be residents of

the District of Columbia. The presiding officer of the regents is the chancellor, whom they may elect from | Graham Bell, of Washington, is devoted to

WASHINGTON'S new, most beautiful and nearest subdivision.

Beautiful lots, grand villa sites, all commanding magnificent Beautiful lots, grand villa sites, all commanding magnificent | SOME PECULIAR PROPERTIES view of whole city and Potomac River.

Reached now by Washington & Alexandria R. R. at Waterloo Station in 15 minutes from Sixth Street Depot. 30 daily trains-15 each way. In 90 days will be reached by cars of Mount Vernon Electric R. R. at all hours, in 15 minutes from U. S. Treasury, at street-car fare.

Property expensively improved with perfectly graded avenues and durable board walk. High and healthful location. Beautiful trees of natural growth and plenty of purest and sweetest water. Has a \$5,000 schoolhouse. All nuisances restricted. Far removed de Varigay, for which a prize of \$1,000 and secluded from every objectionable feature. Here are lovely home sites for persons of modest means, offered by original owner. You pay no profit to a middle man, or speculative purchaser of land, but get from first hands the best property ever offered at the price, with perfect title, on terms so easy that any one can buy and own a home. Lots from \$37.50 to \$300. 25 to 50 feet front by 120 to 200 feet deep. \$1.00 to \$2.00 cash down, \$1.00 to \$2.00 weekly payments. No interest. No taxes till title is passed.

Special and most liberal terms to parties ready to build at once. Beautiful homes for home-seekers and certain profits for invest-

ors. Now is the time to buy. The completion of electric road, the approach of good times, and the coming of next spring will advance prices 20 per cent, at least. For full information and prospectus

JAMES E. CLEMENTS and A. T. HOLTZMAN,

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Or to C. T. HENRY, who will be at the office on the subdivision daily from it a. m. to 5 p. m.

tution, who is also elected by the regents.

The secretary makes all appointments on the staff of the institution, is responsileb for the expenditure and disbursement of all funds, is the legal custodian of all its property, and ex-officio, its librarian, and the keeper of its museum. He presents to regents an annual report upon the operations, expenditures and conditions of the establishment, which is transmitted by the board to Congress for publication. There is at present but one assistant secretary, who is in charge of the National Museum. The annual meeting of the regents is held in January, their executive committee of

LIST OF THE REGENTS. The following gentlemen are now serving as regents: Chief Justice Metville W. Fuller,

hancellor; Vice President Adiai E. Steven-on, Senators Justin S. Morgill, Sheiby M. Cullom and George Gray, Representatives Joseph Wheeler, W. C. P. Brækinridge : sel Robert R. Hitt, Crizens, John B. Hender-son and Gardiner G. Habbard, of Washington; James B. Angell, of Michigan; Andrew White, of New York, and William Preston Johnston, of Louisiena.

The leading features of the plan prepared by Prof. Henry, to use his own words, were assist men of science in making original researches, to publish them in a series of volumes and to give a copy of them to every first-class library on the face of the earth."

There are not many scientific investi-gators in the United States to whom a belping hand has not at some time been extended by the institution, and the hand has often reached across the Atlantic. ks, apparatus and laboratory accommodations have been supplied to thousands, and each year a certain number of money grants have been made. Not less imporant has been the personal encouragement orded and advice given in the sands of letters of information written in response to inquiries.

The publications are numerous and insle many important and authoritative works. There is no restriction as to subject, and they consist of memoirs covering almost every branch of investigation These books are practically given away, for, although there is a provision for their tars' worth are sold each year. They are regularly distributed to about 4,000 institutions in all parts of the world, and are also supplied to numerous private investigators.

ITS GREAT LIBRARY. In return for these and by purchase the astitution has obtained the great colection of books which forms us library, and which is one of the richest in the world in the publications of learned so fetles. The value of the books distributed ince the institution was opened is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Smithsonian collection, which inludes more than 300,000 volumes and special ball of its own upon the main floor of the new Congressional Library Building now being constructed. In 1894 37,952 new titles were added to the institution's library.

The National Museum is what Prof. Huxley termed "a consultative library of objects." Its benefits are extended without cost or reserve to hundreds of the of visitors from all parts of the United States, Since 1881 more than 5,000,000 visitors' are recorded as having passed through its doors. Duplicate specimens in the museum are madde up into sets, accurately named and given to public insti tutions in all sections of the country.

There are in the National Museum 3,-279,531 specimens. The intrinsic value of such collections as these gannot well be expressed in figures. There are single specimens worth hundreds, others worth thousands of dollars and still others which are unique and priceless. Many series of specimens, which owe their value to their nupleteness and to the labor which has been expended upon them cannot be replaced at any price. The collections at a forced safe would realize more than has been expended on them, and a fair appraisal of their value would amount to several mill tons of dollars.

KNOWN TO EARTH'S CORNERS. The Smithsonian system of internationa changes, having for its object the interchange of scientific material between scientific institutions and investigators in the United States and foreign lands, has grown until there is no civilized country or people, however remote, upon the surface of the planet, so far as is known where the institution is not represented. The list of correspondents has grown until those external to the country alone number nearly 17,000, while the total number is about 24,000. From 1852 to 1895 the Smithsonian exchange service handled 1,459,448 packages, and for three years past the weight of books passing through the office has been considerably more

The Astro-physical Observatory, established here in 1891, through the generosity of Dr. Jerome H -Kidder and Dr. Alexander their own number. This position is custom-the development of almost the newest of arily held by the Chief Justice. The ex-sciences. The special feature of the observthe development of almost the newest of

than 100 tons annually.

ecutive officer is the secretary of the insti- atory has been the continuation of the nods researches in regard to that invise portion of the solar spectrum which es beyond the limit of the red, which had in begun by Mr. Langley while directed

of the Allegheny Observatory.

The results already obtained are believed o be the most important ever reached in re so little is known, and which includes the greater portion of all those energies of the on, which, through its heat, affect climate and the crops, and are thus related not only to questions of abstract interest, but to cilities of mational importance OF NOBLE DESCENT.

As a result of James Smithson's mun Deence, after half a century of development, American science now stands by the side of the science of Great Britain specing on an equal footing in nearly very field of research. In 1886 the onion Institution will celebrate the end of its first half century.

A special volume will be published to

commemorate the event, and two memorial tablets will be erected in honor of the founder in the city of Genoa, where he died, June 26, 1829; one in the English church, and one upon his tomb in the beauti-ful little English cemetery on the heights of San Penigno.

The father of James Smithson was one of ie most distinguished members of the English peerage. Upon the plate of his coffin in Westminster Abbey he is described as "the most high, puissant and most noble Prince Hugh Percy, Duke and Earl of Northumberiand, Earl Percy, Baron Wark worth and Lovaine, Lord Lieutenant and Costos Rotuierum of the counties of Mid-dicsex and Northumberland and of all America, one of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honorable and Privy Council and Knight of the most noble Order of the Gar-

His brother, Lord Algernon Percy, afterward Duke of Northumberland, commuthe reinforcements at the battle of Lexington in 1775, and led the column reduced Fort Washington, near New York,

in 1776. James Smithson was of royal descent through his maternal ancestor, the ill-fated Lady Carberine Grey, great-granddaughter of King Henry VII, grand mere of Henry VIII, and coosin of Elimbeth. His uncestor in the ninth generation, Edward Seymour, the first Duke of Somerset and Protector of England, was the brother of Queen Jane Seymour and the uncle of King Edward VI.

The law provides for the appointment of

regents as follows: The members of the Senate by the esident thereof; the members of the House by the Speaker thereof; and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the House so appointed shall serve for the term of two years; and on very alternate fourth Wednesday of December, a like number shall be appointed In the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, in the second year succeeding their appointmen The Senators so appointed shall serv during the term for which they shall hold, without re-election, their office as Senators. Vacancies, occasioned by death resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled is vacancies in committees are filled. The regular term of service for the other six members shall besix years; and new elections of Congress. Vacancies occasioned by death signation, or otherwise may be filled in like manner by joint resolution of Con-

Reduction in Rates for Family Tickets

Commencing September 1 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will make a reduction of about 25 per cent on its rates for fifty trip family tickets from Washington t points west as far as Washington June tion and points north as far as Annapolis Junction. They will also place on rale a ten-ride ticket from Washington to points as far north as Annapolis Junction at rate of 2 cents per parsenger per mile. Both from date of sale, and can be used by any nember of the family, visitor to or servan se2.7.8.11

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AIR IS FULL OF WONDERS

One of the Most Fascinating Studies In Nature.

Oxygen, for Instance, Is a Virulent Polson and at the Same Time a Powerful Restorative Agent-The Effects of Moisture in the Atmosphere Described.

Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian nstitution, has returned to America, and for a week has been sojourning in New England. He did not bring with him, how ever, a "release" of the paper by Alfred was recently awarded from the Hodgkin fund. This article is still in manuscript and only four or five copies are in ex-It is said to be much more popular in its style than the great work by Lord Ray

leigh and Prof. Ramsey, for which the \$10, 000 prize was given. But it is less rendable for the general public than an article on the same subject, "Air and Life," recently published in English for the first time From the latter the following interesting extracts are taken, with considerable thanges in the wording The adaptation of the atmosphere to lving beings is confined within narrow

limits. The quertion whether a variation n the direction of an excess of oxygen would not be injurious to life has received much attention recently. Among others M. Paul Bert, at one time French minister of Education, has contributed much to-ward the solution of the problem. Important facts have been very recently established and have not reached the general rending public at all. Some of these are here given Oxygen is a virulent poleon not only

for animals, but also for plants; for cells as well as for the entire organization If the tension of the oxygen of the air be raised to a certain degree, er, what amounts to the same thing, if its volume be increased to a certain proportion, that air becomes at once a death-dealing agent. This can be demenstrated in two ither by subjecting the animal or plant to abcornal atmospheric pressure, or by placing it in air in which the propor tion of oxygen has been artificially in creased. In both instances the same phoomena takes place and death acon super-

OXYGEN WILL KILL

The cause, if this is not well-known agards plants, but Paul Pert has show hat animals die in an atmosphere over charged with oxygen as seen as their blood contains one-third more than the normal proportion of exygen. The caus s that the excess of exygen dissolves in the erum of the blood and in that condition mes free and uncombined into contac with the fibrous tissue, which It kills by obining with it very much as under a high temperature it destroys the texture of woody tiber by converting it into char oni. The reason is not clearly understood but the fact remains that tissues cannot sinnd free oxygen and will take and utilize that gas only by borrowing it from the red globales, which convey it in their hemoglobin. In other words, living tissues absorb exygen indirectly and will not olerate it when directly supplied.

Notwithstanding this, exygen is none the ess a powerful restorative agent. Like all is, it may be administered in benficial doses, and a salutary latitude exists between the normal quantity found in blood and that at which danger would

More interesting, perhaps, and more valuable is the statement mainly as the result of experiments by M. Pasteur, that the counisms which enuse fermentation thrive best-when deprived of air. is a somewhat prevalent opinion that the work which occupies housewives much at largely dependent upon excluding the

air from the kirs. Pasteur's experiments teach that the exclusion of the air is only an incident in e effort to exclude the ferment microles It would be better if the air could be allowed circulate freely through the material As a matter of fact, a method of canning now coming into notice does allow such circulation. This method closes the care y meants of a pad of cotton-batting, which trains out the microbes but allows the air

to pass freely through AFOUT FERMENTATION.

The explanation of what occurs in many axes of ferment is interesting. The microbes are supposed to be present in the sub-stance to be subjected to fermentation. After a time the free oxygen has been consomed by these microbes and their sup ply is exhausted. There is left, however cause to be fermented. The microbes have elements of the substance with which i combined, and it is this decomposition which has been named fermentation. This lows that while these micro-organi which are named "nameroble" from the act that they do not need air, peverfieless tre obliged to have oxygen, and have the ower to obtain it by decomposition of any materials when they cannot find I

Attention is also drawn to the value of moisture in the air and the great useful-ness of forests in any country to keep the amount of moisture up to the proportion required. It is pointed out that the foliage rea of the United States is now four times as great as the entire surface of the land, and that a diminution of the forests will probably materially affect the amount of loisture in the air and so unfavorably hange the conditions under which we live An animal, including man, of course, breathing in very dry air, will produce a much greater quantity of vapor than when ist air. If the air be very moist the exhibition is small and constitutes merely restoration to the atmosphere of the olsture taken from it. Also plants give of oly a small quantity of moisture where water vapor is already abundant, but in dry air they emit coormous quantities. It as been estimated, for instance, that a grave of 500 full-grown healthy trees emits 4,000 tons of moisture in twelve lours of daylight. MOISTURE IN AIR

The importance of keeping the am moisture in the atmosphere in proper pro-portion for the well-being of man has never been fully investigated. No complete series of experiments is on record to show the exact effects upon the tissues and the nervous system caused by minute changes in the quantity of moisture in the air all the way ctween the extremes which are plainly it jurious to the point of danger. Here lies an from Virginia and he knew I was from mportant field for investigation. Air when too dry irritates the respiratory organs. It has been supposed by some to be conductive to nervous diseases. When air is too barrassment because of so patry a matter, moist it impedes transpiration, or rather checks its beneficent effects. It probably

which during the day mitigates the sun's never came from Virginia at all, sir; he heat by absorbing a portion of the rays and must have come from West Virginia."prevents it from scorening the ground and | Louisville Post.

YOU SOON WEARY

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vegetation; and at night inversely, it precludes excessive cooling by radiation. In fine, moisture allows the luminous rays of heat to pass, but absorbs a great portion of the dark rays, whether they come from the earth or any other source.

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The paper contains just at the close this remarkable paragraph:

REMARKABLE FACTS.

"On closer examination, another fact is words of J. B. Dunnas, all living beings owe their existence to air, and plants could not exist without air. The elements of plants are themselves air, and as animals lepend on plants, the connection is close, timate and direct; man is contem-And throughout the centuries during which to burnan race has existed, this same hir has done nothing but poss without inter-mission through the bodies of our ancestors, forming a part of them for a time and then, becoming disengaged, has formed part of us. Our substance is the same as eirs, and that substance, which was also that of the plants of yore, is moving through space in a censeless tide.

Today or to-morrow, a flower or a fruit, it will unite at one time with the sleggish organisms of a mollosky at a politer with the brain of a Fescartes, a Pascal, a Joan of Arc or a shakespeare. It never stops; its cycle, of which no haman eye ever saw the beginning and no human mind can imagine the end, seems to be infinite, alternating from life to death, as old as the world, and, without eternally roung, it would, if it only were conscious, have exhausted all the joy and grief that ife can afford and have experienced all the emotions, the most noble and the

CHIVALRY GROWING SCARCE-

Some Comments on Virginia Coming From Kentucky-

Virginia has undergone many changes since the war, although some of the haracteristics of the ante-bellum days still remain. It is unfortunate, if true, that the chivalrous Virginia gendeman, the typical "F. F. V." is growing scarcer Some Virginians profess to believe, how-ever, that no one can be born on Virginia oil and not be chivalrous and courtoons In Kentucky an unfortunate merchant saw ankruptcy confronting bim, and, to save a portion of his property. We invoked the name of his wife and the assistance of his friend. The creditors instituted pro-ceedings to recover certain property, and n the course of the proceedings his friend, All went well until the witness was subjected to a right cross-examination by a lawyer, himself a native of Virginia.

The witness went blundering along at such a rate that his lawyer felt it necessary to interiere and tell blue that he was not required to answer questions which would criminate himself. After the close of the case, which resulted disastronsly ginia, he expressed great indignation for jected. "I was never in my life treated with so little courtesy," he said, "The opposing counsel did not act at all lite a gearleman, I expected entirely different treatthat State. No, sir, in the old days no Virginia gentleman, sir, would cause aunor weeld he seek by set interrogatories to make him contradict himself. purpose of increasing the dividends of a

is in a measure responsible for malarial, it is unpardomable, sir, and all for the neuralgic and rheumatic diseases. Again vaporized moisture interposes be-tween the ground and the sky a screen 1 am convinced, sir, that your lawyer